REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 3. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1856. Number 45.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

DR. SWANN

DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov. 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, of Georgia. **R A Rogers,** of Alabama. **W D Dowell.** of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST. 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO
H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.
Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 36—1y.

STAGE **HOUSE.**

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive profesional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebtedso me by account, and have been for several year; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.,
Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County,	N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	"	"
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	"	"
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	"	"
John Long,	Randolph	"	"
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	"	"
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	"	"
James Webb,	Orange	"	"
P. C. Cameron,	do.	"	"
John F. Lyon,	do.	"	"
Henry Whitted,	do.	"	"

And many others,
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls., quarter Bbls., and Kets.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets,
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,
Pickles, Catsups Sauces,
Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Java, Laguaria and Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee, Macceroni,
Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,
And many other articles suitable for family use, just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & Co.
Salisbury Feb, 13, 1856. 1y—35.

General and Interesting News.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE K. N. CONVENTION.

As promised in our last, we will endeavor to give some of the particulars of the K. N. demonstration at Greensboro' last week.

The Convention was organized, temporarily, by calling Champion Tallyrand Napoleon Davis, Esq., of McDowell county, to the Chair, and appointing Seaton Gales and M. S. Sherwood, Secretaries. We thought this a very appropriate beginning for the "degrades" there assembled, for Mr. Davis, within the last five years, has turned no less than three political somersets. First he was a Whig; then, as a Southern rights Whig, repudiated Scott, but was whipped in; abused the "old fogy Whigs," and had tendencies hopefully Democratic; then he wheeled into the ranks of these same "old fogy Whigs," and finally landed on the chaotic and nondescript shores of dark-lanternism, where he now wanders, probably groping his way more carefully than formerly. Hence we say the "renegades" very appropriately selected him to open the Convention, thereby testifying their appreciation of his talent for tergiversations, and evincing their approbation of conduct in another, of which they themselves were guilty.

A committee was next appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, when it adjourned to meet in the afternoon at the Presbyterian church, which, by an appeal to "foreign influence," had been secured for the purpose, the pastor being a native of Scotland. Hon. S. H. Rogers was chosen President, and one Vice President was selected from each Congressional District. J. F. Bell and T. Burr were chosen Secretaries. Mr. Rogers, on taking the Chair, made a very lame little speech, but thought there were "some good and true men" in what he was pleased to call 'our party,' from which we presume he has gone through the process of being sworn in on the cross since his speech at the Court House here a few weeks ago, when he declared he was not a member of the Order.

After this little episode, it was moved and carried that a committee of two from each Congressional District be selected to build a platform. Here a small family quarrel sprang up as to how the committee should be selected—whether appointed by the President or chosen by the delegates. Long, of Davidson, Haughton, Caldwell, and others spoke upon it. Cameron, of the Argus, didn't care anything about platforms—hadn't much opinion of them—the Philadelphia platform was sufficient, (remember the Register says there isn't any)—wanted to adjourn *till night*, when they could hold a private meeting without having the wicked world looking in on them. It was finally decided that the committee should be appointed by the President, which was accordingly done, and the platform builders left the Church to enter upon their herculean task. We think the proceedings will show that they gave it up as a bad job.

Calls were now made for M. Q. Waddell, Esq., of Pittsborough, and that gentleman took the floor. He commenced on Paul and Agrippa, and spoke of the glory of being a Roman citizen, just as if a Roman citizen wasn't a "cussed furrener." He reverted to the battle of Guildford C. H., where, he said the *raw native* Americans treated the foreigners just like the K. N's were going to do.—He paid a very disinterested compliment to that "old Quaker General, Greene," and seemed very confident that the recording angel, at Heaven's high chancery, had shed tears enough to blot out the oaths taken by Know Nothings, just as he did the oath of Uncle Toby. He alluded to the Nebraska bill, which we thought very naughty in him, considering he was facing his anti-Nebraska President. He misrepresented the clause in that bill in relation to qualifications of voters, and said he was opposed to all foreigners, because the Hessians that fought at the battle of Guilford C. H. was what produced the Hessian fly. He wound up with a chaste and elegant anecdote—one highly appropriate, too, considering he was telling it in a church—about a man that went to Mobile, his dad, and mam, Sukey and a circuit rider. Some of his K. N. brethren were disgusted, and so were we, but thought it just about as good as any other part of his speech. To the great delight of the assemblage he took his seat—at least we judged they were delighted from the way they laughed and stamped.

Mr. Foster, of Randolph, was next called out, but begged to be excused. He, however, told a very instructive, entertaining and amusing anecdote about a little girl "hollering up a chimney," and thought that there were many Democrats doing the same thing, desiring to join the Know Nothings. From this we infer that the dark brotherhood, having the fear of Pinebur Moccasin's dogs before their eyes, have quit culverts and gravel pits, and taken up the chimneys. Unfortunately for him he concluded by alluding to the "*Whig* candidates for Governor" then and there to be selected.

Andrew Jackson Stedman, Esq., of Pittsborough, next took the floor, and slapped his brother Foster, asserting he had nothing to do with either Whiggery or Democracy. He was for defending the Protestant religion. [We trust the messenger to Heaven's high chancery did not trouble himself to carry that up.] If any one could present a single objection to his platform he would surrender. His party needed no platform. Fillmore was living platform. He was against any platform for the Sake. He spoke of General Jackson as Bonaparte's ancestor, and we will not pretend to say that he knew any better, but at once he shut up and sat down, no doubt feeling that he was very essential to the welfare of the Protestant religion. By the bye, his platform says nothing on that head, which silence must be objectionable to him, and therefore he ought to surrender. As he took his seat we fell into a profound study upon circumstances altering cases, and we wondered what party would now have been honored with the membership of Andrew Jackson Steadman, the defender of the protestant religion if Andrew Jackson Steadman had been elected Solicitor when he was the Democratic candidate before the last Democratic Legislature for that office. Perhaps others may also wonder, but we have nothing to do with *their* conclusions.

The Convention adjourned to meet again at night, when the eyes of the wicked world could not see them defending the Protestant religion, which, it seems, has become necessary for preachers to hand it over, for safe keeping, to swearing politicians.

Satisfied that the Convention would nominate our second choice of their prominent men we took the cars that night and came home. And if the K. N's of North Carolina ever hold another Convention, "may we be there to see.' It is a real show—a combination of a menagerie, circus, (clown included,) and sleight-of-hand performance with a sprinkling of wire-walking and rope dancing, relieved at intervals by the fantastic capers of puppets and the exhibition of "dissolving views."

CANNOT SUPPORT HIM.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, one of the oldest and most respectable whig journals, refuses to support Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency. It says:

"If therefore it should prove true, as we regret to find it very confidently stated, that Mr. Fillmore has entered a know-nothing lodge, and passed through the three degrees of the secret order, taking the incident oaths and obligations, we submit that he has forfeited the respect of the intelligent and honest portion of the people of the United States, to an extent that will make his election impossible. We are reluctant, however, to believe that this is the case. But until this is settled, we can form no opinion, and propose no line of conduct for the campaign. It would give us great pleasure to support Mr Fillmore; but we must know what has become of his whig principles, before we can agree to support him. If he has lost his principles, we have not lost ours."

OUR HARBOR.

The several vessels which have visited our Harbor during the present winter with railroad iron, some of them of considerable draft of water, bear evidence the capacity of our bar. The letter of Capt, Johnson, which we extract from the *Newbern Journal*, speaks in proper terms of the facility of entrance, depth of water and capacity of our inlet and Harbor. There is one thing connected with our position, and which gives us a decided superiority over *every* harbor North of us which seems to have been overlooked, and that is the entire freedom, at all times of this harbor from ICE. During the severest of the winter no ice formed here sufficient to damage the weakest skiff that floats—our oldest inhabitants cannot remember when navigation was obstructed by the cold. Give us communication with the interior by railroad, and this fact alone will tell most wonderfully in our favor.

Let it be remembered that no port South of us, till we reach the gulf, offers such facilities for commerce as this, and it will readily be seen that, at a time, when northern harbors are locked up with ice, and business susspended, that port, which offers all facilities as regards approach, depth of water safe anchorage &c, must necessarily come into notice, and reap the fruits of its position.

Beaufort Banner.

FORTUNATE FOR THE OWNERS.—It is stated that Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, of N. Y., the owners of the ship Sea Witch, lost north of Havana recently, had sold her to arrive for $30,000. As she was insured for $60,000, they will make $30,000 by her loss.

From the Watchman and Evangelist.

GEN. JACKSON'S LAST VISIT TO NASHVILLE.

"It is well known that General Jackson late in life, made a profession of religion, and joined the Presbyterians. It is said, by those who had an opportunity of observing his daily walk, that ever afterwards, until death summoned away the old soldier to that land where wars never come, he was consistent, meek, and devotedly pious. His house became a house—a home—for the ministers of Jesus, in which the voice of devotion and the morning hymn were not unfrequently heard.

"Though the ex-President was a Presbyterian, he exercised true Christian charity towards all other orthodoy denominations. He often went to hear Methodist and Baptist preachers, and ever made them welcome at the Hermitage.

"In 1844, his health became feeble; and it was evident to all observers that his pilgrimage was well nigh ended. Very seldom, now, was his venerable form seen beyond the precincts of his own yard or garden. Ministers of different persuasions visited him daily; and he was pleased to converse with them on religious topics, in almost every instance inviting them to pray with his family before leaving. Gradually his tall and manly form bent beneath the accumulated weight of many years, and he was approaching 'that home appointed for all living.'

"It was in November of that year the Methodist Annual Conference held its session in the city of Nashville, only a few miles from the Hermitage. A few days previous to the commencement of the session, he expressed an inclination to visit the city, and to spend two or three days in hearing those distinguished and eloquent divines who generally occupy the pulpit on great occasions. His physician, with some reluctance, gave consent, provided the weather should be propitious.

"When Friday morning dawned, the weather was very fine. The sky was as bright and mild as if no murky cloud had ever obscured its heavenly blue. The sun bathed the earth with effulgence, and bathed the steeples and towering cedars and adjacent heights in a flood of molten silver. About 10 o'clock, the well-known carriage of the ex-President was seen to draw up near to McKendree Chapel; and the old man, with bent form and snowy locks, attended by his faithful servant, entered the Church. The General passed the night in the city, and attended Church again on Saturday.

"It was now generally known that he was in the city; and the expression that most probably this was his last visit to Nashville escaped the lips of not a few. Soon after the opening of Conference, on Saturday morning, one of the preachers offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, In respect to our distinguished fellow-citizen, ex-President Jackson, now in this city, and the high offices he has filled, and the many services he has rendered our country, that this Conference request the presiding bishop to appoint a committee of three to wait upon him, and invite him to visit the Conference-room at such a time as may best suit his convenience, and receive a personal introduction to all the preachers.

"The committee was appointed, and the General fixed the time for nine o'clock on Monday morning. The Conference room being too small to accommodate the hundreds who wished to witness the introduction, one of the Churches was substituted, and an hour before the time, filled to overflowing. Front seats were reserved for the members of Conference, which was called to order by the Bishop, seated in a large chair in the altar, just before the pulpit. After prayers, the committee retired; and a minute afterwards entered, conducting the man whom all delighted to honor. They led him to the Bishop's chair, which was made vacant for him, the Bishop meanwhile occupying another place within the altar.

"The secretary was directed to call the names of the members of Conference, which he did in alphabetical order, each coming forward and receiving from the Bishop a personal introduction to the ex-President, and immediately retiring to give place to the next. This ceremony had nearly been completed, when the secretary read the name of Rev. James T———: an elderly gentleman, with a weather-beaten face clad in a suit of jeans, arose and came forward. Few seemed to know him. He had always been on circuits on the frontier; and though always at Conference, he never troubled it with long speeches, but kept his seat, and said little—that little, however, was always to the purpose.—Mr. T. came forward, and was introduced to General Jackson. He turned his face towards the General, who said, 'It seems to me that we have met before.' The preacher, apparently embarassed, said: 'I was with you through the Creek campaign—one of your body-guard at the battle of Horse Shoe—and fought under your command at New Orleans.' The general arose slowly from his seat; and throwing his long, withered, bony arms around the preacher's neck, exclaimed: 'We'll soon meet where there's no war—where the smoke of battle never rolls up its sulphurous incense.'

"Never before, or since, have I seen so many tears shed as then flowed forth from the eyes of that vast assembly. Every eye was moist with weeping.

"Eleven years have passed away since that day. The old hero has been more than two in his silent and narrow home. The voice that cheered the drooping fight, and thundered in the rear of routed armies, is silent for ever. The old preacher, too, has fought his last battle, laid his armour by, and gone home to his eternal rest."

Now we ask any one of the fairest of our fair readers if this pair of quatrains is not pretty? It is freely rendered from the German of Otto Requette. To our thinking, there is nothing by Walter, Spencer or Ben Johnson more exquisite in its kind:

Oh! would'st thou delve my lady,
Within my depth of eye—
To see if there be hidden
Some pearl of rarest dye?

Oh! seek it there, my lady,
And thou shalt find the best,
Thy image there reflected,
A gem worth all the rest.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—When trouble comes the Christian does not throw down his religion; now is the time he needs it most.—Take from him all of earth and he takes a firmer grasp on Christ. The stricken-down and broken-hearted, where are they? Hanging to the cross; crying out like Job at the altar, I will remain here and die; or like Job, I will trust in Him though He slay me. Look at him in death: a storm opens upon him, clouds and darkness are round about him, a whirl is in his brain, he turns to earth a vacant, languid eye, clings firmly to the cross of Calvary—and the last thing you hear of him is, grace upon it; and the last thing you see of him is his signal of victory in the dark storm; and just beyond opens an eternal day!

A STRANGE BIRD.—The following should have been dated April 1. The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* publishes the following letter from the parish of Iberville, and says that the statement comes from reliable parties:

NEW RIVER, March 1.

Mr. Editor: About a fortnight since, a bird about the size of a large turkey and the color of a Guinea fowl, was killed in this neighborhood by Mr. Francis Gazel, who extracted from the gizzard and craw of the same, upwards of 900 diamonds, 27 of the smallest of which he disposed of in New Orleans for $300. The remainder now in his possession are estimated at $15,000. This was evidently a foreign fowl, and is supposed to have been blown from its way across our continent to the Gulf of Mexico when despatched."

LYNCH LAW IN CHINA.—The New York Commercial has the following extract of a letter from China, dated December 8th:

"Our peaceable suburbs were a scene of unwonted uproar yesterday afternoon. A Canton man quarrelled with a Fuht Chau man in the street and killed him on the spot. He was instantly seized by the mob, and with his hands tied behind him, taken to the top of the hill back of the foreign hongs, and bound to a pine tree. The wife of the deceased Coolie took a nail and drove it into the body, shoulders, breast, temples, and eyes of the writhing culprit, aided and abetted by a furious multitude in her bloody revenge. The man was just alive at sundown, several hours after. I saw the mangled body this morning. The head was a perfect mass of gore. The conduct of the woman is loudly applauded by the natives."

Such is our candidate, Millard Filmore—sound in body, mind and politics, and as such he is now away towards Jerusalem, enjoying himself. *Wil. Herald*

The Herald says nothing about Mr. Fillmore having been at Rome "hobnobbing with the Pope," and "dancing attendance" on Popish ceremonies. Mr Filmore, it seems, instead of moving towards the White House in Washington is journeying "towards Jerusalem." We predict that he will either decline the nomination or "tarry at Jericho" for many days making "Sam's" heart (?) sick with "hope deferred."—*Raliegh Standard.*

An editor out west says: 'If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our public career, let him send us in a new hat and say nothing about it.' Very cool indeed.

WHO IS THE HAPPY MAN.—The man who loves his wife and plays with his children, kind to his neighbors, giveth to the poor: subscribes to THE BANNER and pays for it in advance. Try it 'yo' that doubt.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square, inserted at $5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1856.

IS KANSAS A STATE?

This question has been the subject of discussion in the Senate during the morning hour for several days past. It was disposed of yesterday on a question of order, upon which the President decided that as the memorial, on the motion to print which the debate arose, was not from a legislature of a State which could be legally recognised as such, under the rules of the Senate it would go to the Committee on Printing for a report. On motion of Mr. Mason, the order referring the memorial to the Committee on Printing was rescinded, and the same was then withdrawn by General Cass. It had been introduced by him, and purported to come from the members of the legislature of Kansas. In making the motion to print, he did not commit himself in any respect either to the truth of the statements of the memorialists or to the recognition of the legality of the self styled State. Other senators objected to the printing, because this might be construed into an endorsement of the right of the memorialists as members of the self-styled legislature to ask admission for it. The debate involved the question whether Kansas can in any light be so regarded as to claim the rights of a State. Some senators sought to find precedents in the cases of Missouri and California. Messrs. Douglas and Weller clearly showed that these cases were no precedents. The distinction is that Kansas came forward not only without any law of Congress or of the territorial legislature, but directly in defiance of both. No other State ever applied for admission under such circumstances. The simple fact of the case was stated by Mr. Seward in his speech on wednesday. Kansas is in a state of revolation—the revolutionary party have defied the territorial laws, and made a constitution without the concurrence of a large portion of the inhabitants. This revolutionary party claims that Congress should sanction their unlawful and defiant proceedings, and admit them as a State. However this question might be where there was no territorial organization, it is clearly true that when there is a territorial legislature a part of the inhabitants can no more from a State within the Territory, and against its authority, than could the same thing be lawfully done within a State. To admit Kansas under such circumstances is to give birth to a State which was conceived in rebellion.

Washington Union.

From the New York Day Book.

MEN CHANGE—THE NINE-MONTHS SLAVE LAW.

In 1838 Hon. W. H. Seward, being a candidate for the office of governor of New York, was interrogated by Messrs. Gerrit Smith and William Jay, a committee appointed for that purpose by an anti-slavery meeting held at Utica, as follows. "Are you in favor of the repeal of the law which now authorizes the importation of slaves into this State, and their detention here as such for the term of nine months?"

The law to which the committee referred was as follows:

"Any person not being an inhabitant of the State, who shall be travelling to or from, or passing through, this State, may bring with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery and may take such person with him from this State, but the person so held in slavery shall not reside or continue in this State more than nine months; and if such residence be continued beyond that time, such person shall be free."

In his reply, Mr. Seward takes ground distinctly against the repeal of this law, and argues in favor of permitting slaveholders to bring their slave into New York in accordance with its provisions. We quote:

"But, gentlemen, being desirous to be entirely candid in this communication, it is proper I should add that I am not convinced it would be either wise, expedient, or humane to declare to our fellow-citizens of the southern and southwestern States, that if they travel to or from, or pass through the State of New York, they shall not bring with them attendants whom custom, or education, or habit, may have rendered necessary to them. I have not been able to discover any good object to be attained by an act of inhospitality."

This was before Mr. Seward discovered that the "nigger question" would pay. Now, any one who advocates that this "act of inhospitality" be done away with, as it ought to be, is accused of wishing to re-introduce slavery into New York.

COL. FREMONT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Col. Fremont has addressed a letter to Mr. Robinson, the "Free State" Governor of Kansas. The Colonel sympathizes warmly with the Governor in his efforts to "maintain the freedom of Kansas," and promises to do whatever lies in his power to sustain the cause with which Mr. Robinson's name is identified. He says the state of affairs in Kansas will require great firmness on the part of the Governor, as the President, supported by the army, will probably recognize the government which is opposed to the free State movement and concludes by referring to the mention of his own name in connection with the Presidency. This has been done, he thinks, by the partiality of friends who think of him more flatteringly than he does of himself.

THE LATE SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times thus speaks of the late speech of Mr. Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, upon his bill organizing the Territory of Kansas into a State. As what he says comes from a political opponent. it may safely be concluded that Mr. Douglas made a speech of surprising beauty and excellence. The correspondent observes:

"A buzz of conversation ran through the throng as Mr. Douglass took his seat, and almost instantaneously scores of fingers were seen among the spectators pointing him out to eager gazers. A little preliminary business being disposed of, Mr. Douglas prepared to take the floor, but yielded an instant to Mr. Hale, who, in his usual good natured style, observed that as the occasion was one of special interest, a great number of spectators were present, a large proportion of whom were of that sex which every gentleman loved to honor, and as they not only felt a great interest in the subject, but also, under the circumstances, (Mr. Douglass is a widower,) in the orator, he, therefore, moved to suspend the rules and allow the ladies to take seats in the lobbies. This movement on the part of Mr. Hale created bland smiles upon the faces of the ladies, but indignation among the gentlemen, which they exhibited by sour looks and murmurs of disapprobation, very naturally wishing to preserve their seats. Senator Hunter, of Virginia however, came to their rescue; he objected to Mr. Hale's motion, and it was withdrawn.

"Mr. Douglas then rose. He was dressed in a suit of black, with his frock-coat buttoned to the chin, and his thick, dark hair swept negligently back from his massive head. In a clear, distinct voice he first read his bill, just introduced, providing for the organization of a State government in the Territory of Kansas. This bill is precisely like others of a similar nature in its chief details. Having thus laid down a text, Mr. Douglas commenced the exordium of his speech. I shall not attempt to give an abstract of the long powerful and logical argument which followed, for space will not allow; but I may say, without feeling or favor that it was the strongest the clearest and most unanswerable vindication of the Nebraska Bill—the most scathing criticism upon Governor Reeder the most triumphant vindication of the State-rights doctrine—the severest condemnation of emigrant aid societies and their conduct—the most able constitutional argument that I ever had the privilege of hearing. And the same opinion was expressed by many of Mr. Douglas's political opponents"

PEEL'S FIRST EFFORT IN ORATORY.—Soon after Peel was born, farther, the first Baronet, rising daily in wealth and consequence, and believing that money, in those peculiar days could always command a seat in Parliament determined to bring up his son expressly for the House of Commons. When the son was quite a child, Sir Robert would frequently set him on the table, and say, now Robin, make a speech and I will give you this cherry. What few words the little fellow produced were applause stimulating exertion, produced such effects that before Robin was ten years old he could aedress the company with some degree of eloquence. As he grew up, his father constantly took him every Sunday into his private room, and made him repeat as well as he could, the sermon which had been preached. Little progress in effecting this was made, and little was expected at first; but steady perseverance the habit of attention grew powerful, and the sermon was repeated almost verbatim. When at a very distant day the Senator remembering accurately the speech of an opponent answered his arguments in quick succession it was little known that the power of so doing was so originally acquired in Drayton Church.

IS THE PRINCE OF ALGERS HEIR TO THE FRENCH EMPIRE?—That an heir to the house of the present Emperor of France is born, is known by this time throughout the civilized world, but the question will be asked is he heir to the throne of France? Most of our readers have probably forgotten, that the three most considerable of the continental powers of Europe exclusive of France, some time since settled that question for themselves. They determined 4 years ago that no male descendant of Louis Napoleon should be regarded as the heir apparent of his crown. The empire, according to this arrangement, was to be Louis Napoleon's only for life; when he died, Russia, Austria and Prussia pledged their word to each other to 'restore the legitimate heir of the throne, and to recognize no other.

The treaty in which this declaration was embodied and these pledges made, was signed at Warsaw in March, 1852. by Austria, Prussia and Russia.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HOME! SWEET HOME!

—o—

That wide, open, friendly fireplace, with its lively, cracking mirth, or its sweet twilight embers, always appears to me the meet emblem of a contended, great heart, answering back to your own joy, and lighting up your shadows, And sometimes, surrounded by strangers. the object of dull remark, or cold criticism, or ignorant condemnation, how have I pictured to myself a world of warmth like unto the fireplace at home, where every man should be greeted with "Welcome! welcome, brother!" and a comfortable, snug corner of his own; and where all answer to each other with the sympathy and cheer of shining faces over the glowing hearth.

Live, ye gentle scenes of home! Light up, ye bright fires of the domestic hearth? Glow, ye pleasant fancies of the wood fire! Smile ever, ye dimpled portraits on the wall of childhood! Come in, ye sweet lilac breezes that rustle through the cozy curtains, the blossoms of youth and the airy old cobwebs of memory are shimmering in your light! Place may change, friends come and go, hearts grow cold or wear away beneath the clod of the valley, but a pleasant home, where childhood lived and loved, never dies. The memory thereof is a fortune, an indestructible faculty of self-renewing joy.

What is heaven itself but the renewal of the fresh hearts and delightful pleasures of childhood's home! A happy child looks forward to a happy home above. The hireling initiated but too early in guilt misery, or in misery without guilt, he seldom hopes for better accommodation at the journey's end; and the shadow of his childhood descends before him to the grave.

[Shoepack Recollections.

☞ When some of the courtiers endeavored to excite Philip the Good to punish a prelate who had him ill; "I know," said he, "that I can avenge myself, but it is a fine thing to have vengence in one's power and not use it."

☞ The Pittsburg Gazette, in reply to an article in the Louisville Journal, saying that the Nomination of Fillmore and Donelson was received with "shouts of exultation," says:

No shouts of exultation have yet been heard at this particular point of the compass. After dilligent search, two Filmore men have been found, and these have hunted in vain for the third. No particular inclination to shout, on the part of the two, has yet been indicated.

☞ The Knickerbocker for April, just issued, has the following story:

"The Sermon in our February number has recalled to an Alton (Ill.) correspondent one which was preached in Tennessee by a Baptist minister. When drawing near the close, he said: 'Brethering, I am an hostler, and I must curry these horses before I leave. Here is this high-blooded *Episcopalian* horse: see what a high head he carries, and how black his coat is, and soft as silk: but he'll kick if you touch him on his Litany or Prayers: Whoa, Sir, whoa! Here is an old sober *Methodist* horse: Whoa! you old fellow! Just slip away his love feasts and class-meetings, and he'll kick till he falls: Whoa! you old Shouter! whoa! Ah! *here* is the horse that is ready to kick at all times: don't you go near his Confessional or Pen nce: Whoa! Mr. POPE! how beautiful his trappings are!—his surplice and mitre! Whoa, Sir, whoa!' and so he went on through the various denominations. When he was nearly through an old Methodist gentleman, well known in the place, offered *his* services to conclude, which was readily accepted. He said: 'Friends, I have learned this morning how to dress down horses, and as the brother has passed two of them, I will take it upon myself to finish the work: *Here* is an animal that is neither one thing or the other.—He is treacherous and uncertain; you cannot trust him: he'll kick his best friend for a controvery. Whoa! MULE, whoa! See, brethren, how he kicks: Whoa! you old CAMPBELLITE!—whoa! Here friends, is an animal that is so stubbon that he will not let me in his stall to eat from his through: he is so stubborn that he would not go where a prophet wished: he is so hard-mouthed that SAMSON used his jaw as a weapon of war against the Philistines. Whoa, you Close-Communion Baptist; whoa!' 'Do you call me *an as*!' exclaimed the minister, jumping up: 'Whoa!' continued his tormentor: 'see him kick, whoa! Hold him, friends!—whoa!' and thus the old gentleman went on; the minister ranting meantime until he got out of the church. The congregation unanimously agreed that they had never seen an ass so completely 'curried, before!'"

☞ Here is a sentiment as beautiful as it is just: "He who forgets the fountain from which he drank, and the tree under whose shade he gamboled in the days of his youth, is a stranger to the sweetest impressions of the human heart.

Some of the prominent Southern Congressmen are urging a union on Senator Fitznatrick of Alabama, for the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

An Editor down east, says, those subscribers who don't intend to pay for their paper will please send him something to remember them.

☞ A violent gale did great damage in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, unroofing one hundred and fifty houses, in various sections of the city. As far as heard from there has been no loss of life. Two large brick churches and three factories were unroofed, and the large boiler house of the Franklin iron works, 150 feet long, was totally demolished.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT.—The Memphis Enquirer states that the name of the young man who killed the clerk of the Ohio Belle, and was subsequently drowned in the Mississippi, was Joseph Cocke, Jr., son of Joseph Cocke, Esq., who resides near Holly Springs, Miss. Young Cocke killed Sanderson at Holly Springs a few years ago, and has ever since been a fugitive from justice, having in the meantime assumed the name of "Jones," under which name he perished. His father has gone to Hickman to take the body home.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND.—The brutal treatment of married women in England, by their husbands, is well known; no one can take up a London or provincial paper without seeing almost columns of case reported. A story was recently told by Sir Stafford Northcote, a member of Parliament, which is worth repeating: "I recently," he remarked, "heard a woman say of a man, from whom she had received bad treatment, that *he used her as bad as a husband!*"

LEGIBLE HANDS.

We question if one-thousandth part of the *mal-aproposisms* resulting from a "villainous handwriting" have ever come to light. Coleridge, in his *Biographia Literaria*, relates one sufficiently amusing. When he was secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, the Governor of Malta, a gentleman of Peckham who wrote a somewhat mysterious hand requested, in a letter to a merchant there, 'that he would send him 1 or 2 monkes." About three months after, as the "owner of the curious handwritimes" was sitting at the window of Peckham villa, he was astonished by observing several sailors coming up his garden path leading a regiment of monkeys, dressed in the usual grotesque fashion. Rushing to the door with a sort of frantic presentiment, the foremost of the monkey-leaders handed him a letter, in which his Maltese agent expressed his profound regret that he could not send him the full number of monkeys ordered, but had at great expense bought up 27, which he would receive herewith; and that the balance of the 102 (for so he had read the 1 or 2) would come by the next vessel."

We once heard a clerk in the East India House, Leaden-hall street, London, relate an equally absurd effect from bad calligraphy.—A gentleman having some cause of quarrel with the Directors wrote them a letter, in which he said, "I do not appeal to you as a great public company, but as *individuals*. The latter word read as *Indian Devils*, whereupon his letter was returned, and "an ample apology demanded for *the insult*." We are afraid that that the unwittingly solvenly writer was nearer the truth in the blunder than in the correct reading.

While we are on this theme we may as well cull one from that venerable author, Mr. Miller: A gentlemam having received a favor from a friend, wrote to express his thanks, and to beg his acceptance of an *equivalent*, which he intended forwarding in the course of a few days. Unfortunately the handwriting was so defective that his friend read it "*elephant*."—He thereupon had a stable built for the accommodation of the mammoth donation, which in due time arrived in the shape of *a barrel of oysters.*

☞ That was a good conundrum of our friend Waddell, of Chatham, at the Greensboro' Convention:

Q.—Why is the American gun shot by John A. Gilmer, like a man who holds the best hand at a certain game of cards?

A.—Becaus it holds *Bullets* and plays at *Bragg!—Ral Register.*

Q.—Why is the Democratic gun, shot by Thomas Bragg, like a "little more grape?"

A.—Because it will put to flight those who *play at Bragg.—Fay. Carolinian.*

A GOOD FEE.—The medical fee of the Empress Eugenia's accoucher, it is said, will be 500,000 frs. His father received £10,000 for his attendance upon the Empress Maria Louisa at the birth of the King of Rome.

The following contains the whole alphabet: "John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite a small size."

☞ The blood-steeped field of Inkerman is one large violet bed, where early in the year the flowers spring up in extraordinary profusion.

The barque Clausman, of Savannah, for Greenock, was wrecked at sea on the 14th of March. Crew had arrived at Falmouth, England.

"Extraordinary discoveries of Silver Mines" is the flaming heading of a San Antonio letter in the New York Sun, purporting to give an account of a recent exploration in the Mesilla Valley. The writer says:

We did not find the emerald region we went in pursuit of, but we bought of the Indians three small diamonds in rough, which, with the indications we have obtained, might lead to something if we had not decided to accept a grander object for exploration.

We have seen and examined the "Silver Mountains of Arizona," on the line of 32 deg. They are but a short fifteen miles south of Gray's line for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and I assure you that for miles together the ribbest ores—richer and more abundant by far than those of Potosi—lie heaped up, and piled hills upon hills, as if Nature had there poured out her treasure in one grand, overwhelming mass. I have seen the best mines in Mexico, but nothing that can compare with the "Silver Mountains."

PERSONAL COURAGE.—An Englisg officer, returned from the Crimea, (where, as he says, he had been studying metaphysics,) under the head of "Philosophy of Sebastopol," in Chamber's Journal, makes the following remarks on personal bravery:

"Men, when they prize their life highly on account of the capacities they feel to be within them, are capable of acts of great bravery, provided an aim of high ambition is before them; but they will not encounter the chance of destruction for a straw; those, on the other hand, who have not learned to cast up accounts with themselves, will as soon face the cannon's mouth for the most trifling object, as for the highest and grandest achievement. This, no doub, is coolness; my own observation has induced me to hesitate as to whether I would accord to it the more dignified appellation of courage. In the majority of cases in which it occurs in the ranks of a British army, I am convinced the coolness is born of indifference rather than of bravery."

This distinction between the true courage and mere indifference to danger, (says a New York paper,) has been illustrated in the epigrammatic reply of one of Wellington's officers to a subordinate.

Col. Rivers, a tried and gallant officer, never went into action without manifest emotion; and on one occasion, when leading his regiment under fire, a raw subaltern who noticed the quiver which shook his frame, had the impertinence to remark, "Why, Colonel, you're afraid!"

"Yes, sir; and if you were half as much afraid as I am, you would run away."

FUNERAL SERMON.

Parson B——, a rather eccentric character, was called upon to preach the funeral of a hard case, named Rann, which he did, in the following unique style:

"My beloved brothers and sisters, if our beloved brother Rann would a wanted somebody to come here and tell lies about him, and make him out a better man than he was, he wouldn't have chosed me to preach his funeral.

"No my brethern, he wanted to held up as a 'burning and shining light' to warn you from the error of your ways, he kept horses and he run'd em; he kept chickens and he fon't 'em. Our dear departed brother had many warnins brethren. The first warnin' was when he broke his leg, but still he went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' of all, was when he died himself!"

The preacher enlarged on these topics, until he sunk Rann so low that his hearers began to doubt whether he would ever succeed in getting him up again, as is usual in funerals,' landing him safe in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the second part of the sermon, which started off thus:

"My brethren, there'll be great meracle, great meracles in heaven. And the the meracle will be that many you expect to find there, the people that go round with long faces makin' long prayers won't be there; and the second meracle will be that many you don't expect to find there—as perhaps some won't expect to find our dear departed Brother Rann you'll see there; and the last and greatest meracle will be, to had yourselves there."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

NEW YORK, April 17.

The steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, after a boisterous passage of nearly fifteen days has arrived off Sandy Hook, where she remains in a dense fog. Her papers have been brought up to the city in a steam tug. The Baltic sailed on Wednesday, April 2, and her news is therefore four days later than that received by the Cambria.

The most important item in the Baltic's news is the fact that a treaty of peace was signed and formally at Paris, on Sunday, the 30th ult. The joyful tidings were announced in Paris and London, by salvos of artillery. Paris was brilliantly illuminated, and at England the church bells rang out their merry peals.

Three or four weeks must elapse before the final ratifications are exchanged, as the details of adjustment have been referred to a commission.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says a council of the Ministers was held at the Tuileries on Saturday, the 29th, at half-pas: 11 o'clock, and remained in session until 12 o'clock on Sunday. The Emperor was presented to the Council, and presided. He gave the last instructions. Count Walewski then returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries. They came at half-past 12, and after the treaty was read over, each one proceeded to sign it.

The moment the signatures were completed, a signal was given, and hundreds of connon proclaimed the joyful news.—Bulletines announcing the fact were posted throughout the city.

THRESHING MACHINES.

WE ARE READY TO EXECUTE ALL orders in putting up MACHINES of this description at the shortest notice. Having been engaged for several years in the business, we have hesitation in saying we can please those wishing machines. We are putting up the well known SHEEK'S machine at Smith Grove, Davie co., N. C.,—all orders promptly attended to. Those wishing good machines would do well to apply early at Smith Grove, N. C.

CLIFFORD, SHEEK & CO.

April 15 1856. 4t pd

AMBROTYPES.

THIS new, beautiful, and durable style of LIKENESSES, is produced in the best manner at

HUGHES' Ambrotype Gallery.

It has been thought by some that this art has already attained its ultimatum, but improvements are still being made as will readily be conceded by those who are willing to call at the well established Gallery of the subscriber. The Ambrotype is not reversed like the Daguerreotype, can be seen in any angle of light, is without glare, and will retain its brilliancy for ages. This new process (requiring but one-fifth of the time,) is admirably adapted to

GROUPS AND CHILDREN.

Parents can now have their children's picture taken in almost any position they may choose, in from two to five seconds sitting. The Daguerreotype can also be had at very moderate prices. Between the two, I hope to be able to please all who may favor me with a call.

The Ambrotype can be colored or not as may be desired.

☞ Room at the Rowan House, No. 41.

☞ Call soon as my stay is positively limited. April 1—43

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels, Glass, Queers and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c, &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparallelled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place. and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1 42tf

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON and after TUESDAY NEXT, the Mail Train, leaving the North Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M., (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11 40 A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington train going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

apr 8 43-1m

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

300 PACKAGES FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., &c., &c., &c.

SILL & SILL,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY announce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

I. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS.

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers AND *Commission Merchants,*

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immedidiately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governer of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of the State, }

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office,

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed, Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER.
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 38-6m.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates:—One copy, for six months, $1; six copies, $5; ten copies, $8; twenty copies, $15. The money must accompany the order in all cases:

NOTICE.

The Magistrates of Rowan County, will meet at the Court House in Salisbury on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of transacting County business.

April 22.

THOMAS BRAGG.

To-day we raise at our mast-head the name of THOMAS BRAGG, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina. We have neither the time or space to go into a discussion of the merits of this deservedly popular and able man—suffice it to say for the present that he has made a good Chief Magistrate, and administered the State Government in a manner which has been satisfactory not only to the party which placed him in the position but to everybody. We are by no means in favor of the one term principle, nor do we believe in sacrificing a trust worthy public servant when he has been tried in the scales and not found wanting. He will be zealously supported and triumphantly re-elected.

☞ R. P. WARING, Esq., of Charlotte, was recommended by the Democratic meetings lately held in Mecklenburg and Union counties, as a suitable individual to receive the appointment of Elector for this Electoral District. No better choice could be made. Mr. W. is a thinker and worker, well posted, and zealously and ably would he discharge the duties of the place. We would be pleased to see it bestowed upon him.

☞ We are under renewed obligations to Senator REID, and other M. C.'s, for valuable Public Documents.

☞ The running time on the N. C. Rail Road has been changed. See the Schedule in another column.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In to-day's paper we give the full proceedings of this body, to the exclusion of much other interesting matter prepared for this issue. On the first day, immediately after the permanent officers had taken their seats, it was moved that Mr. BRAGG be nominated by acclamation. It was carried, the Standard says, by one long, loud, enthusiastic *aye* going up from the vast assemblage. He was apprised of his nomination, appeared before the Convention and accepted it, and pledged his best exertions in the cause.

NEWTON.

Last week we made a hasty visit to the pleasant and thriving village of Newton, and spent a day and a half there very agreeably. A large number of county-people were in town on Tuesday, Superior Court being in session, which afforded us an opportunity of adding many names to our list.

The Cotton Factory at Milton, N. C., owned by J. D. Newsom of Wake, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 10th inst. It was the work of an incendiary. Loss about $50,000.

☞ We have received from the Publisher, T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, a copy of MAJOR JONES' Courtship, this book is the drollest of the droll books of the season. It is a strange production, but so brimful of fun, that half a drop would make it run over. It is an exceedingly funny book, the comicality of which will never grow stale. It is just the book to smooth away business wrinkles, and provoke a little wholesome, healthful, laughter. You who would laugh, buy this book, and read it. Price, 50 cents a copy.

SICK OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

The Louisville *Courier*, edited by Walter Haldeman, Esq., formerly a Whig, but more recently a Know Nothing, has repudiated his party. Hear him:

"The next election will SEAL the DOOM of KNOW NOTHINGISM IN KENTUCKY. *Thousands of Whigs who voted the Know Nothing ticket last August, are now utterly disgusted with the party*, and will work with a will at the next election to secure its defeat. Within the last five months such changes have been going on as to leave not the *slightest doubt* as to what will be the position of our noble State in the next contest."

There is not a TRUE PATRIOT in the land that "doubts it." Kentucky is just as certain to cast her electoral vote for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, as that the day of the election will come.

Look kindly on the stranger, gentle friend, thy looks are either so many sweet, sunny beams, that betoken the common fellowship of true humanity, or so many icy rays that chill him to the heart—that freeze little by little the fountains of love—that fill him with distrust of the world and hatred of his species. No man knowns for how much of others' wickedness and wretchedness he may be held accountable. A look of thine may breed sorrow in thy brother, though a stranger. A look of thine may do a deed, may shine from thy face to his face, and be reflected, like a ray of the sun, over half the globe.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for North Carolina assembled in the Commons Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was temporarily organized, on motion of J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, by calling Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, to the Chair; and on motion of W. W. Holden, W. J. Yates, of Cumberland, W. V. Geffrey, of Pasquotank, and C. W. Styron, of New Hanover, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion the counties were then called, when the following delegates appeared:

Alamance—Benj. Trollinger, S. E. Williams, Jas. R. Montgomery, W. G. Duke, J. Gant, T. J. Turner, B. F. Roney, Jno. Ireland, Benj. Hurdle, H. Harbor, P. A. Holt, J. Tapscott, G. W. Crockett, John Faucett.

Ashe—F. E. Boner, proxy.

Bertie—W. A. Ferguson, W. H. Speller.

Bladen—T. D. McDowell, Jas. W. Lesesne, John L. McMillan.

Chatham—J. W. Hackney, John Hackney, Marmeduke Williams, G. J. Williams, Henry Williams, James Burk, Isaac Williams, Benj. Horton, William Griffin, Ransom Poe.

Duplin—N. B. Whitefield, W. J. Houston, B. K. Outlaw.

Granville—Jas. M. Bullock, N. E. Canady, C. H. K. Taylor, Dr. Willis Lewis, F. B. Hester, Dr. W. T Chatham, Chas. R. Lewis, W. O. Bobbitt, Geo. N. Hicks, Jonathan M. Stone, T. L. Hargrove, John Jenkins, A. W. Venable, Thos. C. Hicks, Jno. W. Estes, W. B. Hughes. Willie Mitchell.

Brunswick–John D. Taylor, Gabriel Holmes.

Burke—W. W. Holden, F. I. Wilson, proxies.

Cumberland—J. G. Shepherd, W. Bow, W. Alderman, B. Fuller, G H. Roberts, T. H. Massey, Robert Mitchell, James G. Cook, W. J. Yates

Carteret—O. S. Dewey.

Caswell—Dr. J. E. Williamson, W. A. Lea, Weldon Lea.

Catawba—T. *W.* Bradburn.

Cleaveland—W. *W.* Holden, F. I. *Wilson*, proxies.

Gates—*W.* F. Riddick R. Gatling, Jr.

Harnett—C. H. Cofield.

Lenoir—J. P. *Wooten*.

Lincoln—W. W. Holden, F. I. Wilson, proxies.

Montgomery—M. Murchison.

Pasquotank—W. V. Geffroy.

Person—J. J. Brooks, Dr. J. W. Hamlett, W. T Noel.

Surry—William Haymore.

Guilford—Robt. P. Dick, James M. Donnel Samuel M. Keys, Jonathan Church, James W. Dick, Solomon Holden, T. W. Whittington, M. D. Smith, Joseph Kirkpatrick.

Gaston—Jasper Stowe, Col. M. H. Hand, Dr. W. Sloan.

Greene—J. J. Hooker, A. D. Speight, M. P. Powell, A. Sugg. J. Sugg.

Halifax—J. W. Johnston, J. H. Ponton, J. M. Gizzard, J. H. Whitaker, William Hill.

Franklin—John D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, Allen C. Perry, Col. Isaac Winston, Wm. B. Dunn, A. T. Fuller, H. H. Hight, J. Paschall, W. D. Coppedge, W. F. Green, H. Harris, A. H. Williams, E. A. Gupton.

Forsyth—William Barrow, F. E. Bonner. J. B. Britton.

Jones—William Robinson, proxy.

Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, James B. Averitt.

Orange—Gen. Joseph Allison, C. E. Parish, Col. C. M. Latimer, Freeman Walker, Dr. Pride Jones, R. Nichols, W. Nelson, Henry Richards, J. Marcum, W. Marcum, T. W. Vickers, John F. Lyon, H. J. Pierson, W. N. Pratt, Sidney Smith, Thos. Ferrell, M. Sears.

Sampson—Thos. I. Faison, P. Mur- G. H. Daughtry, W. C. Dudley.

Wayne—W. K. Line, John V. Sherard, J. H. Everett, J. S. Sauls, J. Fields, Dr. J. Murphey.

Pitt—Dr. W. J. Blow, W. K. Delaney, B May.

Randolph—Dr. W. H. H. Conner, J. White, R. M. Stinson, J. M. Stinson, H. Julian.

Rowan—N. N. Flemming, J. C. Cannon.

Rockingham—J. Slade, Spencer Kallum, Gen. F. L. Simpson.

Stokes—Caleb Hill, Dr. J. F. Riddick.

Moore—Col. John Morrison, W. P. Martin, R. W. Goldston.

Northampton—T. W. Jordan, J. R. Mason, Dr. W. S. Copeland.

Iredell—Gen. C. R. Jones, E. C. Postell.

Nash—A. J. Taylor. Dr. J. M. Taylor, Dr. B. Thornton, T. J. A. Cooper, H. G. Williams.

New Hanover—Hon. W. S. Ashe, W. C. Bettencourt, George Houston, C. W. Styron, W. B. Flanner, J. A. Corbett, W. B. Jacobs, T. H. Ashe, Miles Costin, J. G. Walker, B. K. Byran, James Fulton, Joseph McLaurin.

Johnston—A Mitchener, Capt. H. B. Watson, W. H. Tomlinson, H. H. Hobbs, P. R. Tomlinson, E. Page, A. Dickson, B. Godwin, J. A. Vinson, N. M. Vinson, W. S. Ballenger, S. A. Smith, J. W. B. Watson, O. L. Dodd, L. Richardson, A. W. Richardson, J. R. Brown, Wyatt Earp, A. J. Leach, B. H. Tomlinson, L. B. Sanders, P. Renfro, J. Harper, T. Ives, C. F. Gerhardt, R. Harrison, S. W. Pate, E. H. Woodard.

Warren—Michael Collins, R. A. Ezell, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, J. T. Russell, W. H. Suite, T. I. Judkins, H. Harris, E. D. Drake, W. C. Drake. G. W. Nicholson, J. F. Brown, Dr. H. J. Davis, Dr. A. B. Hawkins, H. Milam, J. Pattillo, R. A. Davis, H. Mayfield, J. Riggan, N. Nicholson, A. Tucker, J. J. Egerton, W. A. Jenkins, Aaron Hodgers.

Wake—G. H. Wilder, W. R. Poole, W. W. Holden, A. M, Lewis, J. Q. DeCarteret, W. H. Jones, Isaac Bowland, F. I. Wilson, S. H. Whitaker, W. W. Whitaker, Q. Busbee, J. M. Fleming, J. Hicks, W. H. Laughter. J. F. Hutchins, E. G. Haywood. M. B. Royster, H. P. Tucker, Jeff. Fisher, J. K. Marriott, Willis Whitaker, G. W. Thompson, N. G. Rand, *W. W.* Clements, Alvin Jones, A. Turner, A. P. *Woodall*, A. K. Clements, G. H. Faribault, J. D. Newsom, J. Lassiter, Jas. Ferrell, Burwell Temple, D. B. Holland, G. B. Allen, R. H. Jones, Michael Thompson, Simon Smith, Haywood Alford.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee of two from each Congressional District to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.—The following gentlemen were appointed: *W.* F. Riddick, Thos. *W.* Jordan, J. P. *Wooten*, *W.* K. Delaney, J. G. Cook, *W.* J. Houston, A. W. Venable, T. I. Judkins, M. D. Smith, Col. Jno. Morrison, Gen. F. L. Simpson, W. Haymore, Jasper Stowe, N. N. Fleming, W. W. Holden, and T. W. Bradburn.

The Convention then took a recess until three o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Committee appointed on permanent organization, made the following report through their Chairman, Hon. A. W. Venable: For President of the Convention, JESSE G. SHEPHERD, of Cumberland. Vice-President, 1st Congressional District, W. A. Ferguson, of Bertie; 2d District, Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt; 3d District, W. S. Ashe, New Hanover; 4th District, Jno, D. Hawkins, Franklin; 5th District, Robt. P. Dick, Guilford; 6th District, Gen. F. L. Simpson, Rockingham; 7th District, Dr. Wm. Sloan, Gaston; 8th District, T. W. Bradburn, Catawba. Secretaries, W. V. Geffroy, of Pasquotank; J. C. Cannon, Rowan; W. J. Yates, Cumberland; J. K. Marriot, Wake; C. W. Styron, New Hanover. And they further recommended that the rules of the House of Commons be adopted, so far as they are applicable, for the government of the Convention.

On motion, the report was unanimously confirmed; and the Chairman appointed the Hon. A. W. Venable and Jas. G. Cooke, Esq., to conduct Mr. Shepherd to the Chair; who, upon taking his seat, returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred, and spoke at some length upon the state of public affairs.

On motion of Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, the President appointed a Committee of two from each Congressional District to prepare and report Resolutions for the consideration and action of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed:

1st District, William Hill, of Halifax, W. F. Riddick, of Gates.

2d District, L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow, Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt.

3d District, B. Fuller, of Cumberland, John D. Taylor, of Brunswick.

4th District, W. W. Holden, of Wake, R. A. Ezell, of Warren.

5th District, Benj. Trollinger, of Alamance, Dr. J. E. Williamson, of Caswell.

6th District, Gen. F. L Simpson, of Rockingham, F. E. Boner, of Forsyth.

7th District, N. N. Fleming, of Rowan, Jasper Stowe, of Gaston.

8th District, F. I. Wilson, T. W. Bradburn.

W. S. Ashe, of New H nover, then offered the following Resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved That his Excellency, Gov. THOMAS BRAGG be, and he is hereby unanimously nominated for re-election as Governor of the State of North Carolina

On motion, the President appointed a Committee, as follows, to wait on Gov. Bragg and inform him of his nomination: A. W. Venable, William Hill, R. P. Dick, J. G. Cooke, and W. K. Lane.

The Committee retired, and after a short time returned, accompanied by Gov. Bragg, who was received with the warmest demonstrations of regard. Gov. Bragg addressed the Convention at some length in an able and impressive manner—accepting the nomination, and pledging himself to use his best exertions to carry the Democratic banner in triumph thro' the contest.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until seven o'clock.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hill of Halifax, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted;

WE, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to re-affirm the well defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do

Resolve, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the Resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South let in with their property, equally with those of the North to the common Territories of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; that the people of the Territories, when they come to form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of their domestic intitutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them, as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous in its influences and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and the Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constiutional rights, by whatsoever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, oathbound political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinion, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his uniform devotion to the constitution and his faithful enforcement of its obligations, has endeared himself to all true lovers of the country; and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the abilities, the patriotism, and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomsoever may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy We respect him for his experience and wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North-Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly contitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commerical, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North-Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton—a gentleman and a patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

Resolved, That a Democratic State Committee, to consist of ten persons, be appointed by the President of this Convention.

Resolved, That four delegates for the State at large, and four alternate delegates, be appointed by this Convention, to represent North-Carolina in the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That two Electors and four Assistant Electors be appointed by this Convention for the State at large.

Mr. Cook, of Cumberland, moved that the Convention now proceed to elect four Delegates to represent the State at large in the Democratic National Convention, and four Alternate Delegates; which was agreed to.

The following gentleman were chosen: *Delegates*—William S. Ashe, of New Hanover; W. W. Avery, of Burke; Bedford Brown, of Caswell; and Robert R. Heath, of Chowan. *Alternates*—William Hill, of Halifax; John Hill, of Stokes; Dr. Columbus Mills, of Polk; and E. G. Haywood, of Wake.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to appoint two electors for the State at large. The following gentlemen were chosen: H. M. Shaw, of Currituck: and Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell.

The President of the Convention then proceeded to appoint two electors for the State at large. The following gentlemen were chosen: H. M. Shaw, of Currituck; and Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell.

The President of the Convention then announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Democratic Executive Committee for the State, to wit: William W. Holden, of Wake; James Fulton, New Hanover; James H. White, Gaston; Jesse A. Waugh, Forsyth; Robert S. French, Robeson; William A. Jenkins, Warren; W. K. Lane, Wayne; David Coleman, Yancy; R. P. Waring, Mecklenburg; and Joseph Allison, Orange.

The Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Mr. Bow of Cumberland, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by our able and patriotic Senators, David S. Reid and Asa Biggs, and our Democratic Representatives now in Congress.

The Convention then went into the election of four Assistant Electors for the State at large; which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren; Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe; A. M. Scales, Jr., of Rockingham; and B. Fuller, of Cumberland.

Dr. R. C. Pritchard, Mr. Fuller, of Cumberland, E. G. Haywood, of Wake, Sidney Smith, of Orange, and, Dr. Copeland, of Northampton, addressed the Convention in the order named, in an able and impressive manner, and with much applause.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

On motion of Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, a committee of five were appointed—consisting of Dr. R. C. Pritchard, A. M. Lewis, Gen. Joseph Allison, T. L. Hargrove, and Sidney Smith, of Orange—to wait upon the military companies of the City of Raleigh, now on parade, and invite them to visit the Convention.—The Committee performed the duty assigned them, inviting the Oak City Guards, the Independent Guards, and the Raleigh Cadets into the hall; and they accepted the invitation, and came up and took seats.

Mr. Lewis offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every patriotic heart is filled with emotions of pleasure and pride at the appearance and display of the Oak City Guards, the Independent Guards, and the Cadets of Raleigh, now assembled in this hall; and we assure them that they have our best wishes and feelings for their success and happiness.

The President welcomed them in a glowing and eloquent speech, and Lieut. Tucker, of the Oak City Guards, responded on their behalf in his usually happy manner.

On motion, the Secretaries of this Convention were requested to inform the delegates to Cincinnati, and the Electors and their Assistants, of their appointment as such.

On motion, at was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be furnished to the North-Carolina Standard for publication, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the President and other officers for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties.

The President then addressed the Convention; after which, on motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JESSE G. SHEPHERD, *Pres't.*

W. A. FERGUSON, W. J. BLOW, W. S. ASHE, J. D. HAWKINS, R. P. DICK, F. L. SIMPSON, WM. SLOAN, T.W. BRADBURN, } *Vice Pres'ts.*

W. V. GEFFROY, J. C. CANNON, W. J. YATES, J. K. MARRIOTT, C. W. STYRON, } *Secretaries.*

MARRIED,

In this town on the 21st inst., by Rev. John H. Parker, Mr. JOHN BEARD, and Miss ELLEN BRYCE, all of this town.

In this Town, on the 17th instant, by Obadiah Woodson, Mr. BERNARD CONNELLY and Miss SUSAN J. MINOR.

On the 15th inst., at Richmond Hill, Yadkin county by Rev. J. H. Parker, Miss ELLEN BRENT, daughter of Hon. R. M. Pearson to DANIEL G. FOWLE, Esq, of Raleigh.

DIED,

In Mocksville on Tuesday the 1st inst., of Congestion of the Brain. GEORGE, son of A. M. and Sarah Booie, aged about 10 years, and on Saturday the 12th, their only Daughter MARY, aged about 7 years with the same disease.—May God in his infinite mercy sanctify this sore affliction to the eternal good of the bereaved parents, that they may have a strong and abiding hope to meet their beloved little ones in heaven, where sorrow and parting are unknown.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, April 22.

BACON—Hog round 9 a 10 Lard—10 a 11. Corn, 50. Flour, 5 50 a 6. Cotton 8 50 a 9. Wheat, $1. Salt, $2 75. Sugar, 11 a 12½. Coffee,—Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co. *Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18th, 1856.

COTTON—Upland—The market has been quite active, but fluctuaning since our last report and upwardz of 1,600 bales were sold at prices ranging from 9½ to 11½.

RICE—$3¾ to $4½.

CORN—60 a 65. PEAS—90 a $1 00.

OATS—50 to 54. BACON—Hog round 13½ a 14.

FLOUR—$7½ a $9 per barrel; sacks $4¼ a $4 75. SUGARS—8½ a 10½.

COFFEE—Rio 13½ a 14c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 44 a 46c.

WHISKEY—Western 43 a 46.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS *Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.*

NORFOLK, VA., April 18, 1856.

BACON.—Hams, 12 a 13, Hog round 11 a 11½

LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 11½.

CORN.—Mixed, 54; White, 55; Yellow 56 a 57.

BEANS.—White, scarce, $1.75 a $2.00.

FLAXSEED.—Dull, $1.65 a 1.70.

PEAS.—Black eye, 90 a 95.

COTTON.—9½ a 10.

FLOUR.—Fine $6.50 a $6.75; Superfine, $7 a $7.25; Extra, $8; Family $9.

SALT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.

SUGARS.—Refined, 9½c. Crushed, 11½c.

DRIED APPLES.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.

DO PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2 a $2½.

HAY.—Cargo, $1.10 a $1.20.

REMARKS.

Receipts of Flour the last week were smaller than for some time, the demand is restricted to home consumption, which takes all arriving at quoted rates, a continued depression in the Northern Market still exists. Cotton is firm at an advance, and some speculative movements. Lumber is very dull and lower.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

From Lutterloh & Elliott's Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	13 a 13½	Java.	17 a 18
Middlings	11 a 12	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	11 a 11½	Rio	12½ a 14
Hog round	12 a 12½	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD, N C—	12 a 12½	COTTON,	8½ a 9¾
BUTTER—	25 a 28	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	15 a 25	per bush.	80 a 85
TURKEYS	75 a 1 00	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	00 a 50	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Mackr'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 05 a 1 25	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	a 2 00	do No 3	$ 000a0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9½a 10½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	0 a 00	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	7 a 8	Canal	a 8 50
Loaf & crn.	11 a 12½	N C br	7 75 a 800
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	40 a 50
Granulated	11 a 12½	BEANS,	1 75 a 2 00
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal	dom.
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	Whiskey	40 a 45
PEA Nuts	1 50 a 1 35	N E Rum	00 a 55
POTATOES	85 90 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	10 a 12½	Brandy	50 a 60
CORN,	74 a 0 75	do Apple	50 a 55

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 45-tf.

OFFICE No. Ca. R. R. COMPANY, SALISBURY, April 16, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

SCHEDULE FOR MAIL TRAIN on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of April.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro' at	6 40	A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at	9.21	
" Hillsboro'	11.39	
" Graham,	1.30	P. M.
" Greensboro',	2.57	
" Jamestown,	3.40	
" Lexington,	5.10	
" Salisbury,	6.06	
" Concord,	7.27	
" Charlotte,	8.40	

EAST.

Leave Charlotte at	5.45	A. M.
Arrive at Concork ot	6.58	
" Salisbury,	8.09	
" Lexington,	9.10	
" Jamestown,	10 41	
" Greensboro',	11.15	
" Graham,	12 46	P. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.16	
" Raleigh,	4.28	
" Goldsboro',	7.20	

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Engineer and Sup't. N. C. Railroad.

April 22 45-3t

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Salisbury, March 25, '56.

THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of almost every description.

His stock of

Needle-worked Embroideries is complete. He would respectfully ask an examination of his stock, by all who wish to purchase

GOODS OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES.

Particular attention is paid to procuring Fashionable Goods, whether they have been introduced into this section before or not.

Mar25 4f E. MYERS.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24, '55 39tf.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF FOUR HORSE POST COACHES FROM SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE, THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, —connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches,

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

LAND FOR SALE,

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a NEW TWO STORY dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 39—tf.

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

POETICAL.

From the South Carolinian.

TO MY LITTLE INA, BEFORE A RAMBLE IN SPRING.

"Flowers are all the jewels I can give *Thee*."
[MISS LANDON.

BY MRS. E. L. SAXON.

To me no other gift be brought,
No other jewels bring,
Save flowers, the first and earliest,
Bright heralds of the spring.
The violet, which the winter's breath
Has kept within the earth,
But the first sweet-sunny days of spring
Have smiled upon its birth.

Go bring them from the hillside,
'Neath the tasseled alter shade,
From near the brooklet's foaming tide,
Where I in childhood played;
Search down in the feathery moss,
All along its borders too,
And find the blue Houstonia fair.
Gemmed o'er with morning dew.

And look among the mould'ring leaves,
Beneath the dark, green pines,
And you'll find the Indian's waxen pipe
Among the creeping vines.
Then gather the crimson berries
That the box vines always bear,
And I'll weave thee a blushing coronal
That a fairy queen might wear.

And there is one, a purple flower,
All pointed like a star,
I loved it in my childhood's hour
Because it grew so far;
It was such a pleasant ramble
Across the lonely hills,
We would stop and bathe our tired feet
In all the sparkling rills.

I never knew my floweret's name,
I only loved it best,
Because it bloomed the earliest,
And died before the rest.
Each time I sought the lovely spot,
It seemed to grow more fair,
And I've often thought that when I died
I could slumber sweetly there.

THE RICH FAMILY THAT NEVER READ A NEWSPAPER.

A correspondent of the Indiana State Sentinel, traveling in the western part of that State, relates the following incident:

The second night after I left your city, I put up at a large brick tavern, known as the L—— house. The proprietor, in answer to some interrogatories, informed me that he owned over 400 acres of land, had raised the present season 900 bushels of wheat, 650 bushels of oats, and expected to harvest 1,500 bushels of corn; that he owed no man a dollar; and that he never took a newspaper in his life! I had the curiosity to learn how a family kept up with the current news of the day, when deprived of the means of obtaining it. Soon after I entered the family circle which consisted of the parents and six children, the eldest a daughter on the shady side of twenty-five—the mother commenced with:

'Mister do you know whether the great Mr. Webster is hanged yet?'

'Yes, Madam.'

'Wall,' said she. 'I allow he'll not make more of the spelling books.'

'I suppose not.'

'I've lived so long in the world,' said the mother with a deep sigh, 'and I never seed anybody hanged yet! I always thought I'd like to see one hanged, but it never happened to come right, and I'm getting so old now I don't 'speet I ever will. I've seen the sarcus and the caravin and sich kind of shows but I'd rather see one fellow hanged than fifty of them shows.'

'Stranger,' said the daughter, 'there is going to be an animal show to morrow down here about six miles, may be you'd like to lay over and go down. Brother James says they've got two snakes there, same as what can swallow an elephant, and I don't believe there ever was any such snakes—do you?'

'No, Miss.'

'Wall, then, the jography lies just like other folks!'

'Mother,' said James, 'you don't know what you're talking about. Don't the United States make the jographies? What's the use of putting lies into 'em? They make 'em every ten years, they are going to make another in a few days. They send men out all over the country to find out everything—that's what that chap was here for tother day, asking so many tarnel questions about. Stranger, your supper's ready.'

A PRODIGY.—A gaunt looking fellow hailing from Down East, passed through this village yesterday *en route* for Texas, He is described to have been about six feet six, in low quarter pumps, and possessing a mein as bold and terrific as that of the Arkansas lion. When queried as to his character, name, &c., at the hotel at which he put up, he is said to have returned an answer something similar to this: I am a real catastrophe—a small cretion. Mount Vesuvius on the top with red hot lava pouring out of the crater, and ronting nations; my fists are the Rocky mountains; arms liberty polles, with iron springs. Every step I take is an earthquake, and every breath I breathe is a tornado. My disposition is Dupont's best, and goes off at a flash—when I blast ther'll be nothing left but a hole three feet in circumference, and no end to its depth! Texans, you will have a prodigy amongst you.—*Petersburg Express.*

An exchange says, she who can tell a frightful story to her child, or allow one to be told, ought to have a guardian appointed over herself.

INTELLIGENCE OF A DEAF MUTE.

A pupil of the Abbe Sicard gave the following extraordinary answers:

'What is gratitude?'

'Gratitude is the memory of the heart.'

'What is hope?'

'Hope is the blossom of happiness."

'What is the difference between hope and desire?'

'Desire is a tree in leaf; hope is a tree in flower; and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.'

'What is eternity?'

'A day without yesterday or to-morrow; a line that has no ends.'

'What is time?'

'A line that has two ends; a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb.'

'What is God?'

'The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the mecahnist of nature, the eye of justice, the watch-maker of the universe, the soul of the world.'

'Does God reason?'

'Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates; he decides; God is omnicient; he knows all things; never doubts; he therefore never reasons.'

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It is little less than marvellous how men's opinions of men change with circumstances. Misfortune degrades an individuals in the eyes of the world, and the failure of a project is taken as an evidence of incapacity. Through all ages success has been the touchstone of ability. The same act, which in its projection we denounce as rash and headstrong, we laud as partaking of the heroic when it is triumphantly achieved. The rebel of to day is the patriot of to-morrow. The wild speculator of yesterday shall, two months hence, be praised for his energy and fore thought. The pretender to a throne ridiculed and caricatured, some twenty years ago, now commands the admiration of all Europe. The crowned heads which in 1852 combined together to prevent the reconstruction of a Napoleonic dynasty, now send their representatives to a Congress of nations in the Capital of that Empire whose ruler they barely tolerated, and whose hereditary claims they refused to recognise. These singular mutations bear a strong resemblance to the tricks we sometimes see performed in a Christmas pantomime. A seedy looking individual enters upon the scene hustled by a crowd, his outward apparel is suddenly stripped from him, and he stands revealed in princely garments. In an instant a hundred voices are lifted in his praise, and he is borne off the stage amidst the acclamations of the multitude. And yet the Prince in rags was not the less a Prince than when the rags fell from him, and he stood revealed in "purple and fine linen."

The star of Louis Napoleon is in the ascendant. He has fought a great war, and has been accorded by common consent the laurels of victory. He has not only reconciled, but bound in alliance with him, the only Power in Europe that was able to measure strength with France when all the rest of Europe lay prostrate at the feet of the elder Napoleon. He has dicated the terms of peace to the envoys of those nations whose armies subsequently to the battle of Leipsic entered Paris as conquerors, and his official organ announces, simultaneously, a pacific termination to the Crimean war and the birth of an heir to the French throne. This man's life has been replete with romantic incidents. For thirty-five years he was an exile. Not idle and vicious as the world declared, but studious and enterprising. Never at any time does he appear to have wavered in his firm belief that he would one day be called to rule over France. He had immense faith in himself and in his mission. The works he wrote in solitude and the projects he formed, all tender to this one end. To a noble English lady, who had refused to unite her fortunes to his he is reported have said, "Lady, you have this day lost a crown!" and whether the anecdote be true or not, the speech is characteristic of the man. At the head of the Sovereigns of Europe, now stands Napoleon guiding with a firm hand the destinies of France, but resting for support not upon free institutions and an unshackled press, but upon the protection he affords to property and the encouragement he gives to the commerical and industrial interests of the country. He has declared that France is not yet prepared to appreciate a Republican form of Government and those who have closely studied the present condition and peculiar characteristics of her people coincide with him in this opinion.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Never take a paper more than ten years without paying for it. If at the end of ten years, the printer insists on having his pay be sure to stop the paper in disgust.

☞ An old writer thus describes a talkative female:—"I know a lady, who loves talking so incessantly, that she won't give an echo fair play. She has that everlasting rotation of tongue, that an echo must wait until she dies before it can catch her last words."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

[In a recent address, EDWARD EVERETT thus feelingly and eloquently spoke of our greatest statesman, the lamented DANIEL WEBSTER:]

—o—

Let me not conclude my friends, without speaking of a still more endearing aspect of Mr. Webster's character. I mean the warmth and strength of his kindly natural affections. The great sympathies of a true, generous spirit, were as strongly developed in him as the muscular powers of his frame or the capacities of his mighty intellect. In all the gentle humanities of his life he had all the tenderness of a woman. He honored his parents, he loved brother and sister, and wife and child; he cherished friend and neighbor, the companions of boyhood, townman, aged schoolmaster, humble dependant, faithful servant, and cultivated all the other kindly instincts, if others there be, with the same steadiness, warmth and energy of soul with which he pursued the great secular objects of life. Mere social complacency may have a selfish basis, but Mr. Webster's heart was full of pure disinterested love. Religious conviction is an act of the understanding, but he bowed to the Infinite with the submissiveness of a child. With what tenderness he contemplated the place of his birth; how fondly he pointed the site of the humble cottage where he first drew the breath of life; how he valued the paternal trees that shaded it; how his heart melted through life at the thought of the sacrifices made by his aged parent—the hard-working veteran of two wars—to procure him an education; how he himself toiled to secure that advantage to his older brother; how he cherished the fond sympathies of husband and father; how he sorrowed over the departed; how he planted his grief, if I may say so, in the soil of Marshfiled, in designating the trees by the names of his beloved son and daughter! How beautiful the dedications in which he has consigned his friendships and his loves to immortality! How sublime and touching the pathos of his last farewells: how saint-like the meditations of his departing spirit! How can I attempt to do justice to topics like these, whose sacredness shrinks from the most distant approach to public discussion? These were the pure fountains from which he drew not merely the beauty, but the strength of his character, every faculty of his mind and every purpose of his will deriving new strength and fervor from the warmth of his heart.

But some one may ask, were there no shadows upon this bright picture—no spots upon the lise of this meridian sun? Was he at length

"That faultless monster which the world ne'er saw?"

or did he partake of the infirmities of our common humanity? Did this great intellectual, omotional, and physical organization, amidst the strong action and re-action of its vast energies, its intense consciousness of power, its soaring aspirations, its hard struggles with fortune in early life, its vehement antagonisms of a later period, the exhilarations of triumph, the lassitudes of exertion, did it never, under the urgent pressure of the interests, the passions, the exigencies of the hour, diverge in the slightest degree from the golden mean in which cloistered philosophy places absolute moral perfection? To this question, which no one has a right to put but an angel, whose serene vision no mote distempers; to which no one will expect a negative answer but a Pharisee, with a beam in his eye big enough for the cross-tree of a synagogue, I make no response. I confine myself to two reflections: first, that while temporary merit is for the most part grudgingly estimated, the faults of very great men, placed as they are upon an eminence where nothing can be concealed, and objects of the most scrutinizing hostility, personal and political, are, like the spots on the sun, to which I have compared them, seen for the most part through telescopes that magnify a hundred, a thousand times; and, second, that not seldom in reference to questions that strongly excite the public mind, the imputed error is on the side of the observer. We learn from the Earl of Rosse that the most difficult problem in practical science is to construct a lens which will not distort the body it reflects. The slightest abberration from the true curve of the peculiar mirror is enough to quench the fires of Sirius and break the club of Hercules. The motives and conduct, the principles and characters of men are not less likely to be mistaken than the lines and angles of material bodies. The uncharitableness of individuals and parties will sometimes confound a defect in the glass, with a blemish in the object. A fly hatched from a maggot in our own brain, creeps into the tube, and straightway we proclaim that there is a monster in the heavens which threatens to devour the sun.

HEN STATISTICS.—According to Raver's agricultural statistics, the number of chickens in France is 72,556,862 laying on an average fifty eggs per year each, making total of 3,772,956,824 eggs, valued at 178,339,110 frances. Between fifty two and fifty five milion eggs are annually exported, mainly to England. The annual consumption of eggs in Paris alone is 175,000,000, of the value of 7,724,256 francs.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

DOCTORS BY THE WHOLESALE.—The Medical Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place on Saturday last, at the Medical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The list of graduates occupies more than half a column of the city papers. We give the names of those only from North Carolina:

North Carolina.—Samuel H. Barrow, J. J. Baxter, Nicholas T. Drake, Allen R. Dunn, James B. Hughes, Baily Jackson, Richard H. Lewis, A. L. Phillips, Wm. M. Riddick, A. S. Wiggings, John T. P. C. Cohoon, Francis T. Fuller, Willian J. Green, Theophilus H. Mann, James Gray Thomas Hillory, M. Whitley, Charles J. Williams and Allen R. Young.—Total 18.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public mry rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct 23 1852. 1Aprii

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS
AGUE AND FEVER
Positively Cured!
The Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.
FOR THE CURE OF
AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.
Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.
No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

A SHANGHAI TWENTY-NINE DAYS IN A WELL.—A correspondent of the Virginia Sentinel, writing from Fauquier county, tells a story of a Shanghai pullet that fell, through the covering into an unfinished well, seventy feet deep. It was not considered worth while to look after it; but after the lapse of twenty-nine days, the covering being removed, it was discovered yet alive. A boy was then lowered by a rope, and biddy rescued from imprisonment in her dungeon, where for so long a time she had been without food or water.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
CABINET BUSINESS,
in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do,, Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 13—y

TISBURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medcine. JAMES C. LOOMER.
Pastor of the Babtist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOY. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Tresurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory,

SIR.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years*.—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

New Cash Store.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figuard Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and exceilent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Marin Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

'The Western Sentinel,'
A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be; PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six monts, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

Job Work done here.